



For the HOME READER

FASCINATING BLOUSES FOR THE TAILORED SUIT



THE first garment usually planned when arranging for the fall wardrobe is the tailored suit. This has become an indispensable article of wearing apparel.

It is incomplete, however, without the blouse, which either adds to or detracts from its smartness. Therefore, much depends upon the blouse.

White lingerie blouses, hand embroidered and trimmed with finest laces, are pretty. Dame Fashion does not favor them for the tailored suit of a dark color. The blouse should be of the same tone as the skirt; combined, they must produce the effect of a one-piece frock. There is a decided lack of artistic harmony in a skirt of one color and a blouse of another. Since the separate blouse plays such an important role in the drama of modes, it naturally demands attention in the fashion center.

The designer has an unbounded scope for displaying his art when creating blouses; an endless variety of lovely fabrics are at his command. However, the successful blouse is simple in construction. It must be dressy, but not overtrimmed.

There are shops devoted entirely to selling these fascinating blouses, and many are the models sure to awaken admiration in any woman's heart. Chiffon, net, mousseline de soie, charmeuse, lace and tulle are the materials most favored for blouses.

Here is a collection of designs well worthy of your notice. They are extremely smart and at the same time easily duplicated.

The blouse with the short peplum effect is to be worn with a suit of brown cloth or velvet. The same material is used for the blouse, in conjunction with white tulle or mousseline de soie.

A touch of cerise and violet embroidery appears upon the revers and the bands which finish the armholes. Ecru lace adorns the long sleeves and yoke. Worn with this costume is a large hat of brown velvet, with a violet aigrette trimming the side front.

Next to this is a model of dark blue velvet or cloth. This blouse is charming for those who admire the collarless type. Venetian lace of a deep ecru is used for the V-shaped yoke, sleeves and cuffs. The corolla is black, caught with an ornament of jet.

Decidedly effective is the blouse worn by the model sitting. White satin is the material used, with collar and cuffs of purple satin. From each collar point hangs a silk tassel.

Turning back from the V-shaped yoke are white revers embroidered with dull silver thread. The collarless yoke is of white tulle.

This model may be successfully copied in dark blue satin, with the collar and cuffs of old-rose satin.

Completing this costume is a small hat of violet velvet, with a trimming of white moire.

Extremely smart is the model above of gray crepe de chine.

Black mousseline de soie is used for the square sailor collar and broad revers.

The yoke of white tulle is V-shaped and collarless. Three small, flat bows of sapphire-blue velvet are attached to the yoke with small buckles of pearl or rhinestones.

This model could be effectively copied in black and white, blue and white or brown and white.

The large hat is of light gray hat-ter's plush trimmed with a bow of black velvet.

There is something extremely elegant and smart about black velvet. This lovely material is used for the last design, which is most attractive.

The sleeves, of a modified bishop type, and the yoke are of cream lace. Ornaments of black silk braid adorn either side of the blouse front.

With this is worn a hat of black velvet trimmed at the side with a white ostrich plume. Dark green, violet, sapphire-blue or brown velvet can be used to duplicate this model.

The home dressmaker will find many ideas suggested by these designs. Short-length remnants of velvet, cloth, silk or chiffon, combined with lace, net or mousseline de soie, will fashion these stunning blouses at little expense.

If you would appear correctly attired, your blouse must harmonize with the skirt of your tailored suit. One of these smart models and begin immediately to copy it for your tailored costume.

Worn at a Wedding
ONE of the recent fashionable weddings in Paris two smartly gowned Frenchwomen were seated, watching the arrival of the guests. One said, "There are a great many Americans here."

"How can you tell?" inquired the other. Naturally, the hostess waited breathlessly for the reply, and were gratified indeed when it came.

"One can always tell the Americans by their smart costumes, *voila tout*," said the Frenchwoman. "I have seen every year to select their most cherished frocks."

A great deal of black and white was worn at this wedding, the *matinee* being of the most fragile and dainty kind—chiffon and lace over satin, lace over chiffon, chiffon over lace, with just enough understatement of satin to make the gown wearable.

Long narrow trains were a good deal seen, and the silhouette was slender, although draped models prevailed. A little Englishwoman "thanked her stars" that this was the case, for, as she expressed it, she was most awfully tired, don't you know, of looking like an animated umbrella, tightly wrapped.

Brilliant notes of color lifted the black-and-white gowns to a high key, and very lovely were the costumes of cream, lace and elaborately embroidered net and batiste, with colored satin stripes and small corsage bouquets of small flowers.

Tulle frocks were chiefly in the lighter shades shot with another tone. An absence of dark blue was especially noticeable. Wedgewood blue and natter blue shot with silver or that pale water

green were in evidence, and blue-and-white stripes, touched lightly with cherry or amber, were combined in two very chic costumes.

Rose color stood out splendidly on one or two very pretty women. These frocks were made up with a good deal of lace on the corsage, and both had tulle and lace on the skirt, which were scarcely more than two yards wide, but

Flat hats trimmed with aigrettes were very much to the fore; but the hats worn by the debutantes and their younger sisters were trimmed with flowers.

A word about the bridesmaids' gowns. They were of rose-pink, light tulle, looped up in panier fashion, with cream net flounces. Narrow tucks and insets of lace trimmed the skirts, which were edged below the crown, but the effect is quite girlish and altogether correct.

As you perceive, far is to be extensively used in the trimming of hats for young folks, and what could be prettier than a soft band of dainty fur around the crown of a panier?

More practical is the third model. This would make an ideal school hat for everyday wear. It is of blue beaver trimmed

with a band of white moire ribbon embroidered in dull gilt.

These models can easily be copied at home by mothers of small daughters. They are all so simple in construction, yet so becoming to the average child, that you cannot go far wrong if you make your little girl a winter hat like any one of these.

Most of the smart blouses produce a vest effect when the coat is open. An attractive model of black velvet hat the front and sleeves of black satin and trimmed with narrow soutache braid.

Black velvet pumps with colonial buckles, worn with black silk stockings, are very popular.

Some of the new purses are made of reindeer skin, lined with moire. They come in vivid colors.

The newest velle are escorial effects with magpie colorings. These are astonishingly becoming.

The new English raincoats for girls have a porous "sweetband" inside across the shoulders.

Pearls are fashion's latest jewels.

looked wider because of three flat plaits set in on each side ten inches up from the hem.

These only could be seen when the wearers walked. This is a note in shirt-making that will, no doubt, be accepted with gratitude by the majority of women. Their wide hats of lace were edged with garlands of pale pink rosebuds.

Charming was a dinner frock of vieux rose satin in a delicate tone. The lining is fitted quite closely to the figure. Over this was draped chiffon in soft, graceful lines. Two very deep flounces of mechin lace adorned the skirt. The bodice had V-shaped yoke of the same lace. A transparent coat of chiffon was worn over the gown, and was cut to produce the effect of a panier tunic. This was outlined with a narrow border of mink fur. A large, flower-shaped brooch of the color of the fur, fastened this coat.

Another attractive gown was of ivory-white satin beaded with crystal. The panier drape falls over a deep flounce of alicon lace, the design of which was outlined with the beads. The bodice and skirt draped over the shoulders. A rousie of shell-pink satin adorned the girdle.

Long enveloping cloaks recalling the domino are being worn with smart frocks.

Geranium rose crepe de chine was used for the foundation of one lovely model. Over this black spotted net was draped. A border of cloud-gray ostrich feathers finished the edge.

New embroideries are always interesting. At present the favorite is the crude dyes of the ancient world. Vivid violets, bright crimsons, cabbage-rose tints and brilliant greens are carried upon canvas to make bands of trimming, lapels and cuffs for some of the smartest tailored suits and gowns.

A dark blue velvet dress suitable for afternoon wear had revers on the bodice embroidered with bright blue and white. The skirt, with long, long shams, was embroidered to match.

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French Fashion Notes

PARIS, Sept. 28.

IN THE beautiful old mansions which inclose the irregular octagon of the Place Vendome are hidden treasures of splendid silks, embroideries, velvets, laces, feathers and furs. Here live men and women who twice a year issue edicts so potent that they are obeyed in every part of the civilized world.

Now that the racing season is over, fashionable women spend much of their time visiting these celebrated houses, where they view the exquisite models on display.

It is in the realm of evening dress that the vogue of the picturesque is most in evidence. Soft satins, filmy laces and transparent gauze materials are employed to fashion these lovely gowns.

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CANNING RECIPES.

Now gather the fruits; God send them good soon, And give you thereof some part to the poor. —Poor Old Robin's Almanac, 1805.

Sunday Menu.

BREAKFAST.

Cantaloupe
Fried Oysters with Watercress
Grilled Sweet Potatoes
Toast
Coffee

DINNER.

Cream of Celery Soup
Spiced Peas
Broiled Breast of Mutton
Wild Grape Jelly
Cauliflower with Cream Sauce
Cold Sausage
Coffee, Peach Shortcake.

SUPPER.

Cold Ham
Creamed Potatoes
Boiled Peas
Preserved Peas, Tea

To Can Spinach.

Besides eating vegetables freely now, it is time to begin canning some of them for use later on.

Pick the leaves from the stems and wash in several waters. Drain, pack into an agate ware pan, set into a larger pan of warm (not hot) water, bring to a boil and cook fast for half an hour. Fill heated, sterilized jars with a handful of hot spinach, so full that when you put on the lid and screw it the moisture runs over the sides, then screw tighter until securely sealed. Pack upside down in a box of sand or shredded paper and store in a cool, dry place.

Salted Corn.

Many good housekeepers prefer salting corn to canning it. To do this the uncooked corn is cut from the cob, then packed in a small, clean case with salt, layer for layer. The corn need not be all put in at once. Where the housewife has her own garden it may be picked and packed at intervals, as it ripens. If there is not enough moisture in the corn to convert the salt into brine, an occasional pint of water may also be added. When the case is full, cover with a board, clean cotton cloth, a weight and a board and keep in a cool place. It is said that corn put up in this way will keep all winter and be more satisfactory than the canned corn. Before cooking for the table take from the brine and soak for a day or two in cold water, changing several times. Small ears of corn are sometimes left whole and treated in this manner.

Corn and Succotash.

Put sweet, tender corn on a colander and let a little hot water run over it for a moment or two, then cut the corn from the cob, scraping as much juice out of the cob as possible, but avoiding the cob itself. Fill sterilized glass cans compactly with the corn, working down with a knife until stacked close to within about an inch of the top. Allow for each quart jar three-quarters of a pint of warm water, a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful and a half of sugar. Mix well, pour over the corn, then adjust the lid of the can part way, without the rubber, and set in a boiler or large vessel of lukewarm water reaching three-quarters of the height of the cans. The cans must not touch each other nor stand directly on the bottom of the vessel. A coil of rope or cloth may be used to separate them, and a rack may be fitted in the bottom of the boiler. Cook three hours in this water bath, then remove the jars one by one and fill to the very top with more of the liquid kept hot for this purpose. Now put on the rubbers, screw the lids tight, put back in the boiler, allowing the water to completely cover the jars this time, and steam another hour and a half. Soak them for twenty-four hours in a brine not too strong. Cut a slit in one side or remove one end, saving it to serve as a cover. Scrape out the pepper seeds. Chop enough fine white cabbage to fill the cavities (it is impossible to give the amount) and use this always in combination with chopped celery, green tomatoes or green cucumbers, making three-quarters cabbage, the rest of what you will. Sprinkle this filling with salt and let it stand three hours. Drain, pressing out the moisture. Pack each pint of the chopped vegetable allow one small onion, half a teaspoonful whole mustard seed, three or four nasturtium seeds or capers, with clove, allspice, ginger, pepper, salt and celery seed to season. Moisten with two or three tablespoonfuls of olive oil and fill the jars with this paste. Fill in the pieces that were removed and tie firmly with white twine. Place the peppers in a large bowl, cover with cold vinegar and let them stand over night. The next morning pour off the vinegar, wash and drain the peppers. Soak them in a weak vinegar and in a month they will be ready for eating. For those who prefer a spicy pickle, fill the jars with vinegar and a few green grapes.

Pepper Mangoes.

In the putting up of homemade pickles this month the pepper plays first fiddle. Old-fashioned mangoes are especially popular, and mangoes made from the firm, green, bull-nosed peppers are among the best. The mild Spanish peppers, while delightful served as a vegetable or salad, are not suitable for pickles. The bull-nosed pepper is a darker green and much thicker. Soak them for twenty-four hours in a brine not too strong. Cut a slit in one side or remove one end, saving it to serve as a cover. Scrape out the pepper seeds. Chop enough fine white cabbage to fill the cavities (it is impossible to give the amount) and use this always in combination with chopped celery, green tomatoes or green cucumbers, making three-quarters cabbage, the rest of what you will. Sprinkle this filling with salt and let it stand three hours. Drain, pressing out the moisture. Pack each pint of the chopped vegetable allow one small onion, half a teaspoonful whole mustard seed, three or four nasturtium seeds or capers, with clove, allspice, ginger, pepper, salt and celery seed to season. Moisten with two or three tablespoonfuls of olive oil and fill the jars with this paste. Fill in the pieces that were removed and tie firmly with white twine. Place the peppers in a large bowl, cover with cold vinegar and let them stand over night. The next morning pour off the vinegar, wash and drain the peppers. Soak them in a weak vinegar and in a month they will be ready for eating. For those who prefer a spicy pickle, fill the jars with vinegar and a few green grapes.

Pepper Sweet Pickle.

Soak the peppers in boiling water about twenty minutes, then lay in cold brine over night to draw out the crude juices of the vegetable. Cut in thin slices, discarding the seeds and stringy pulp, then pack in a jar. Sprinkle with salt, add a few green grapes, and a few green grapes. A standard formula for this is three pounds of sugar, a pint of vinegar, two teaspoonfuls each of whole cloves, allspice and cinnamon. Scald all together and cook until the peppers are tender. Remove the peppers and cook the syrup enough longer to thicken slightly, then pour over the sliced pickle. This is an excellent relish to serve with roast meats.

English Chowchow.

Allow to two large heads of cabbage, sliced or chopped, three cauliflower, broken into flowerets, thirty cucumbers sliced, one-quarter peck small white onions, one pint grated horseradish, one-half pound white mustard seed, one ounce turmeric powder, two large stone jars, cover onions with, sprinkling a large cup of salt between the layers. In the morning pour off the brine and add a quart of vinegar. Strain again and mix the spice with three pounds of sugar and six quarts of vinegar powder, and pour to make a drop batter. Spread over the peaches and bake a dark, rich brown. Turn from the dish with peaches on top, and serve with cream or sweet sauce.

Favorite Peach Fudding.

Put whole peeled peaches in the bottom of a buttered pudding dish and pour over them a batter made of one cup sugar, one cup milk, one egg, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, and flour to make a drop batter. Spread over the peaches and bake a dark, rich brown. Turn from the dish with peaches on top, and serve with cream or sweet sauce.

EMMA PADDOCK TELFORD.

FASHIONS AND FADS

The oriental effects are creeping even into negliges.

The new medic collars are strong rivals of the Robespierre, but not so universally becoming.

Real Irish neck fixings will be as much in favor as ever.

It is characteristic of many of the new collars to be long in the back and short in front.

Some of the silk summer gloves are tucked their full length.

Colored buttons are much used as trimming on children's dresses.

Black silk broche is used with delightful effect for dressy suits.

A great deal of amber is used in hair ornaments for the evening.

White coq and white culture are both favorites on the new hats.

Little box-pleated frills are seen on some of the white charmeuse frocks for afternoon.

Some of the most charming of the low-cut net gumpies have fronts lightly frilled.

In the smart tearooms in Paris one sees women wearing their hair in a series of knots.

Eton collars in fancy variations are much in evidence.

Fine novelty suits are made of wool broche combined with satin.

Children's styles show a great many belts and sashes this season.

Sable fur is always ultra fashionable, and fisher fur is very effective.

The Robespierre fashion promises to be the rage in both blouses and one-piece dresses.

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Afternoon and evening dresses are much longer than hitherto and have thus much added grace.

Many of the new gowns have their skirts caught at the foot by buttons and ornamental straps.

The fad for making one side of the bodice different from the other is as much as ever in evidence.

A costume of rich dahlia-colored velvet is perfect with skunk borders.